UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/477,452	01/04/2000	HIRONORI KANNO	826.153CIP/J	9246

21171 7590 09/01/2006		EXAMINER
STAAS & HALSEY LLP		SINGH, RACHNA
SUITE 700		

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

DATE MAILED: 09/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/477,452	KANNO ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Rachna Singh	2176	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 June 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1 and 3-8* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1 and 3-8* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: Amendments and Remarks filed

on 06/15/06.

2.   Claims 1 and 3-8 are pending. Claims 1, 3, and 4-6 have been amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a
person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived
by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1 and 3-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Sallette, US 6,155,840, 12/5/00 (filed 9/18/98) in view of Logan et al., US Patent

6,199,076 B1, filed 10/2/96 and Sakagawa, US 5,774,662, 06/30/98.

In reference to claims 1 and 3, Sallette teaches a system and method for

distributed learning that includes a learning server coupled to presenter and audience

computer systems via a network. See abstract. Sallette's system comprises the

following features:

-A control module that controls interactions between the presenter and the audience computer systems. The presenter computer system sets up a presentation and pre-selects streaming data sources that will be used in the presentation. The presenter can pre-select the sources of data. The display includes an "address" field for allowing the presenter to submit the address on the network of the source of data. See abstract and column 7, lines 1-6. The presenter can configure a presentation to provide a slide presentation to the audience members (i.e. PowerPoint slide presentation) or to view a particular Internet web page. See column 6. Compare to *"a presenter controlled control unit obtaining __URL__ information defined on a __World Wide Web__ network and used by the presenter to output information on the local side computer terminal"*.

-A control module for controlling interactions between the presenter and the audience. Sources of data and their respective address on the network (URL) are transmitted to the audience from the presenter computer. The presenter computer is used by the presenter to communicate with audience members and control information that appears on the audience member's computers. The audience member uses the audience computer system to receive the presentation from the presenter. See columns 4-5 and abstract. Compare to *"an interface unit transmitting a plurality of pieces of obtained __URL__ information one by one to the remote side computer terminals, and for instructing an output of information by the remote side computers corresponding to the transmitted pieces of __URL__ information as controlled by the presenter"*.

Sallette teaches that the presenter computer system sets up a presentation and pre-selects streaming data sources that will be used in the presentation. The presenter can pre-select the sources of data. The display includes an "address" field for allowing the presenter to submit the address on the network of the source of data (URL). See abstract and column 7, lines 1-6. The presenter can configure a presentation to provide a slide presentation to the audience members (i.e. PowerPoint slide presentation) or to view a particular Internet web page. See column 6. Sallette teaches that the source of data having the address information and data can be displayed and associated with the a sequence (i.e. video stream). See column 7.

Sallette does not teach that the sequence comprises sequence numbers representing the output sequence; however, Logan teaches a program segment identification number representing the output sequence. See column 12. Logan further teaches that a hyperlink (URL) can be directed to a program segment which has a ProgramID number. See column 31. The segment can jump to the hyperlink material. Logan teaches a correspondence between an address and a sequence number. See column 31. In playing program segments in an order determined by a session schedule which identifies an ordered sequence of program segments, the designated portion may be a hyperlink. The session schedule is created by a server system that develops and periodically transmits to the session schedule. See columns 2-3 and 6. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate address information with a sequence number as taught by Logan (associating a hyperlink with the ProgramID number of the segment. See columns 2-3, 12, and 31)

with Sallette's system for providing a presentation to an audience using a

predetermined streaming data source with associated addresses because it allows the

pre-selected sources of data to be synchronized with the correct address information

using sequence numbers that correlate to the segment portion. This would allow a user

to jump to a different portion of the output sequence (or slide show) and maintain

address information.

Neither Sallette nor Logan teach *"storing an address table which includes*

respective terminal addresses of the local side computer terminal and remote

side computer terminals and includes flag information indicating whether each of

the terminal addresses is to be notified of the <u>URL</u> information" or *"determines*

whether each of the local side computer terminal and the remote side computer

terminals is to be notified of the determined piece of <u>URL</u> information by referring

to the address table"; however, Sakagawa teaches a system for server obtaining

terminal address from an address table. Sakagawa teaches receiving a terminal

address interrogation request from a terminal, references to an address table and

searches for a terminal address corresponding to the protocol address located in the

interrogation request and determines whether the protocol address is contained in the

interrogation request agrees with its own protocol address and notifies the server of its

own terminal address if agreement is received. Although Sakagawa does not state the

address is URL information, when combined with Sallette and Logan, a person of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have modified Sakagawa's

teachings of returning address information to further return URL information because a

MAC address uniquely identifies each node of a network using an IP address and a

URL also specifies the IP address. Thus a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention would have modified Sakagawa to return URL information when

returning address information in a system of Sallette/Logan because identifying the IP

address of a terminal was useful when communicating with a plurality of other terminals

especially with the system of Sallette/Logan where a slide show system is transmitting

URL information to a plurality of remote side terminals. See Sakagawa, columns 1-2.

In reference to claims 4 and 5, Sallette teaches that the presenter computer

system sets up a presentation and pre-selects streaming data sources that will be used

in the presentation. The presenter can pre-select the sources of data. The display

includes an "address" field for allowing the presenter to submit the address on the

network of the source of data (URL). See abstract and column 7, lines 1-6. The

presenter can configure a presentation to provide a slide presentation to the audience

members (i.e. PowerPoint slide presentation) or to view a particular Internet web page.

See column 6. Sallette teaches that the source of data having the address information

and data can be displayed and associated with a sequence (i.e. video stream). See

column 7.

Sallette does not teach that *the sequence comprises sequence numbers*

representing the output sequence; however, Logan teaches a program segment

identification number representing the output sequence. See column 12. Logan further

teaches that a hyperlink can be directed to a program segment which has a ProgramID

number. See column 31. The segment can jump to the hyperlink material. Logan

teaches a correspondence between an address and a sequence number. See column

31. In playing program segments in an order determined by a session schedule which

identifies an ordered sequence of program segments, the designated portion may be a

hyperlink. The session schedule is created by a server system that develops and

periodically transmits to the session schedule. See columns 2-3 and 6. It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate

address information with a sequence number as taught by Logan (associating a

hyperlink with the ProgramID number of the segment. See columns 2-3, 12, and 31)

with Sallette's system for providing a presentation to an audience using a

predetermined streaming data source with associated addresses because it allows the

pre-selected sources of data to be synchronized with the correct address information

using sequence numbers that correlate to the segment portion. This would allow a user

to jump to a different portion of the output sequence (or slide show) and maintain

address information.

Neither Sallette nor Logan teaches *"determining whether each of the local*

side presenter controlled computer terminal. . .is to be notified of the URL

information"; however, Sakagawa teaches a system for server obtaining terminal

address from an address table. Sakagawa teaches receiving a terminal address

interrogation request from a terminal, references to an address table and searches for a

terminal address corresponding to the protocol address located in the interrogation

request and determines whether the protocol address is contained in the interrogation

request agrees with its own protocol address and notifies the server of its own terminal

address if agreement is received. Although Sakagawa does not state the address is
URL information, when combined with Sallette and Logan, a person of ordinary skill in
the art at the time of the invention would have modified Sakagawa's teachings of
returning address information to further return URL information because a MAC address
uniquely identifies each node of a network using an IP address and a URL also
specifies the IP address. Thus a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the
invention would have modified Sakagawa to return URL information when returning
address information in a system of Sallette/Logan because identifying the IP address of
a terminal was useful when communicating with a plurality of other terminals especially
with the system of Sallette/Logan where a slide show system is transmitting URL
information to a plurality of remote side terminals. See Sakagawa, columns 1-2.

In reference to claim 6, Sallette teaches a system and method for distributed
learning that includes a learning server coupled to presenter and audience computer
systems via a network. See abstract. Sallette's system comprises the following
features:
-A control module that controls interactions between the presenter and the audience
computer systems. The presenter computer system sets up a presentation and pre-
selects streaming data sources that will be used in the presentation. The presenter can
pre-select the sources of data. The display includes an "address" field for allowing the
presenter to submit the address on the network of the source of data (URL). See
abstract and column 7, lines 1-6. The presenter can configure a presentation to provide
a slide presentation to the audience members (i.e. PowerPoint slide presentation) or to

view a particular Internet web page. See column 6. Compare to *"obtaining a*

sequence of material segments to be presented and selected by a presenter, with

the segments having corresponding URL's in a presenter controlled first

computer".

-A control module for controlling interactions between the presenter and the audience.

Sources of data and their respective address on the network are transmitted to the

audience from the presenter computer. The presenter computer is used by the

presenter to communicate with audience members and control information that appears

on the audience member's computers. The audience member uses the audience

computer system to receive the presentation from the presenter. See columns 4-5 and

abstract. Compare to *"an interface unit transmitting a plurality of pieces of*

obtained address information one by one to the remote side computer terminals,

and for instructing an output of information by the remote side computers

corresponding to the transmitted pieces of address information as controlled by

the presenter".

-Transmitting address information of the source of data. The address is in the form of a

Internet Protocol address or Domain Name System specifying the location of the source

of data on the Internet. When content is received outside the presenter's computer, like

when the content is a web page or coming from a remote location, the content is

displayed as it is received from the learning server. See columns 7-8. Compare to

"transmitting by a second computer, the URL's one at a time to third computers

in accordance with the sequence; retrieving, by the third computers, the

segments from the presenter controlled first computer responsive to the

addresses; and presenting, by the third computers, the material segments to

users". The presence of a server computer indicates that information can be delivered

to remote and local computer terminals as well as a second and third computer in the

network. See columns 7-8. Transmitting a hyperlink from one computer to another is a

feature occurring in computers in a network system thus it would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art to retrieve, transmit, and present segments on various

computers. Sallette teaches that the presenter computer system sets up a presentation

and pre-selects streaming data sources that will be used in the presentation. The

presenter can pre-select the sources of data. The display includes an "address" field for

allowing the presenter to submit the address on the network of the source of data. See

abstract and column 7, lines 1-6. The presenter can configure a presentation to provide

a slide presentation to the audience members (i.e. PowerPoint slide presentation) or to

view a particular Internet web page. See column 6. Sallette teaches that the source of

data having the address information and data can be displayed and associated with the

a sequence (i.e. video stream). See column 7.

Sallette does not teach that the sequence comprises sequence numbers

representing the output sequence; however, Logan teaches a program segment

identification number representing the output sequence. See column 12. Logan further

teaches that a hyperlink can be directed to a program segment which has a ProgramID

number. See column 31. The segment can jump to the hyperlink material. Logan

teaches a correspondence between an address and a sequence number. See column

31. In playing program segments in an order determined by a session schedule which identifies an ordered sequence of program segments, the designated portion may be a hyperlink. The session schedule is created by a server system that develops and periodically transmits to the session schedule. See columns 2-3 and 6. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate address information with a sequence number as taught by Logan (associating a hyperlink with the ProgramID number of the segment. See columns 2-3, 12, and 31) with Sallette's system for providing a presentation to an audience using a predetermined streaming data source with associated addresses because it allows the pre-selected sources of data to be synchronized with the correct address information using sequence numbers that correlate to the segment portion. This would allow a user to jump to a different portion of the output sequence (or slide show) and maintain address information.

Neither Sallette nor Logan teach *"determining whether third computers are to receive the segments by referring to an address table which includes respective address. . .each of the computers are to receive the segments"*; however, Sakagawa teaches a system for server obtaining terminal address from an address table. Sakagawa teaches receiving a terminal address interrogation request from a terminal, references to an address table and searches for a terminal address corresponding to the protocol address located in the interrogation request and determines whether the protocol address is contained in the interrogation request agrees with its own protocol address and notifies the server of its own terminal address

if agreement is received. Although Sakagawa does not state the address is URL

information, when combined with Sallette and Logan, a person of ordinary skill in the art

at the time of the invention would have modified Sakagawa's teachings of returning

address information to further return URL information because a MAC address uniquely

identifies each node of a network using an IP address and a URL also specifies the IP

address. Thus a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would

have modified Sakagawa to return URL information when returning address information

in a system of Sallette/Logan because identifying the IP address of a terminal was

useful when communicating with a plurality of other terminals especially with the system

of Sallette/Logan where a slide show system is transmitting URL information to a

plurality of remote side terminals. See Sakagawa, columns 1-2.

In reference to claims 7-8, Sallette does not teach storing bookmark data caused

to be registered into at least on of the computer terminals based on an instruction from

a local terminal; however, Logan teaches the player subsystem includes a means for

identifying a program segment, or a particular passage within a program segment, as a

bookmarked item for ease of reference later. See column 3, lines 32-54. It would have

been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

incorporate a bookmark in the system of Sallette as taught by Logan since this

annotation mechanism may be used to particular advantage when the program

segments provided to the subscriber may be used to identify specific messages, or

portions thereof, which require later attention, and the annotation mechanism provides a

convenient mechanism for dictating replies and/or specifying actions to be take in

response to particular messages or portions thereof.

Response to Arguments

5.   Applicant's amendments and arguments filed 06/15/06 have been considered.

Applicant argues Sakagawa does not teach *flags that indicate whether the*

terminal addresses are to be notified of the URL information. Applicant further argues

step S13 in figure 22 of Sakagawa is concerned with returning a terminal address and

not returning a URL.

Applicant claims the amended claims overcome the teachings of

Sakagawa. Examiner disagrees because both Sallette and Logan teach obtaining URL

information on a WWW information network and storing a correspondence relationship

between URL information and sequence numbers. While Sallette and Logan do not

teach *"storing an address table which includes respective terminal addresses of*

the local side computer terminal and remote side computer terminals and

includes flag information indicating whether each of the terminal addresses is to

be notified of the URL information" or *"determines whether each of the local side*

computer terminal and the remote side computer terminals is to be notified of the

determined piece of URL information by referring to the address table", Sakagawa

teaches a system for server obtaining terminal address from an address table.

Sakagawa teaches receiving a terminal address interrogation request from a terminal,

references to an address table and searches for a terminal address corresponding to the protocol address located in the interrogation request and determines whether the protocol address is contained in the interrogation request agrees with its own protocol address and notifies the server of its own terminal address if agreement is received.

Although Sakagawa does not state the address is URL information, when combined with Sallette and Logan, a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have modified Sakagawa's teachings of returning address information to further return URL information because a MAC address uniquely identifies each node of a network using an IP address and a URL also specifies the IP address. Thus a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have modified Sakagawa to return URL information when returning address information in a system of Sallette/Logan because identifying the IP address of a terminal was useful when communicating with a plurality of other terminals especially with the system of Sallette/Logan where a slide show system is transmitting URL information to a plurality of remote side terminals. See Sakagawa, columns 1-2.

In view of the comments above, the rejection is maintained.

Conclusion

6.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Rachna Singh whose telephone number is 571-272-

4099. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30AM-6:00PM). If attempts to

reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather

Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RS
08/24/06

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